N.B. *Stella illa Teleſcopica* a *quæ die Januarii* 25° *Lunam præceſſit, Aſcenſionem rectam tunc habuit* $81^\circ\ 28'\frac{1}{2}$, *& diſtabat a Polo* $66^\circ\ 58'\ 20''$, *unde ſit Longitudo ejus* ♊ $22^\circ\ 9'\frac{2}{3}$ *cum Latitudine Auſtrali* $0^\circ\ 13'\frac{1}{2}$. *Hæc autem eſt ea ipſa ſtella ad quam applicabatur Jupiter in Statione ſecunda, anno* 1634 *Februatii* 6, *eamque non niſi tribus ſui corporis diametris ad Auſtrum reliquit, obſervante* Gaſſendo: *ut habetur inter Obſervata ejus* pag 174. *Et ad eandem* Mars *obſervatus eſt Septembris 6to anno* 1644 *mane, ut videre eſt in Prolegomenis Selenographiæ* Hevelianæ pag. 65 *&* Fig. 1. *Verùm multum uſui erit, ad accuratam Nodi Jovis determinationem, ejuſque motus, ſi modo inter ſtellas fixas planum orbitæ Jovialis non hæreat immobile. Etenim poſt decurſum* 83 *annorum, quibus Jupiter ſatis accurate ſeptem abſolvit periodos, anno ſcil.* 1717. *Januarii* 10. *mane, Planeta ſtellam illam corporaliter teget vel ſaltem ſtringet, ſpectaculo quidem raro neque hactenus quod ſciam Aſtronomis in Jove conceſſo.*

Stella autem ipſa, etiamſi Teleſcopica vocetur, ſudo cælo & abſente Lunâ inermis oculi aciem non fugit ; comitemque habet ſequentem ad Auſtrum, & ſemidiametro Solis circiter diſtantem, apud quam conſpicietur Jupiter arctiſſime conjunctus, Die viceſimo Julii anni proximi 1716 *mane.*

IV. *An Account of an Experiment made by Dr.* Brook Taylor *aſſiſted by Mr.* Hawkesbee, *in order to diſcover the Law of the Magnetical Attraction.*

BY Order of the Royal Society Mr. *Hawkesbee* and my ſelf made an Experiment with the great Loadſtone belonging to the Royal Society, in order to diſcover the Law of the Magnetical Attraction; and not long

after I gave an account of it to the Society in a Letter to Dr. *Sloane*, (who was then Secretary) dated *June* 25. 1712. Since that, Mr. *Hawkesbee* made another Experiment of the ſame nature with a ſmaller Loadſtone; which he has given an account of in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* No. 335. But upon comparing the Numbers of that Experiment with thoſe of the other, I find the Numbers of the firſt Experiment to be very much more regular. Wherefore I conclude that to be the beſt Experiment, and ſince no notice has been taken of the Account I gave of it, and I have reaſon to believe Mr. *Hawkesbee* loſt the Table I left with him for the Society, of the Numbers relating to it, I take this occaſion to preſent the Society with the following Account of it.

We placed the great Loadſtone belonging to the Royal Society ſo, that it's two Poles lay in the Plane of the Horizon, and were in a Line exactly at right Angles with the natural Direction of the Needle we made uſe of, (which was that Dr *Halley* had made to obſerve the Variations with). And by means of a Carriage contrived for that purpoſe, the Stone was eaſily moved to and fro, the Poles continuing always in the ſame Line. The Needle was ſo placed, that the Center it play'd upon was in the ſame Line with the Poles of the Stone; the North Pole being towards the Needle. We meaſured the Diſtances from the Center of the Needle to the Extremity of the Stone; and we found the Variations of the Needle from its natural Poſition to be as in the following Table.

Diſtant. Feet	Variat. ° ′	Diſtant. Feet	Variat. ° ′	Diſtant. Feet	Variat. ° ′
1	81 45	4	16 0	7	3 30
2	58 00	5	9 20	8	2 20
3	30 00	6	5 35	9	1 35

V. *A*